

## SLO

round house a *fit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.  
Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
Just in that place a narrow *fit* we make,  
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;  
Infered thus, the wounded rind we clofe. *Dryden*.  
I found, by looking through a *fit* or oblong hole, which  
was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it  
parallel to the prism, I could see the circles much distinct,  
and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.  
To SLIVER. *v. a.* [from *slip*, Saxon.] To split; to divide  
To SLIVER. *v. n.* longwise; to tear off longwise.  
Liver of blushing Jew,  
Gall of goat, and *slips* of yew, *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.  
*Sliver'd* in the moons eclipse. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.  
SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in  
Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver*  
of the beef.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clambring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,  
When down her weedy coronet and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.  
SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the  
bottom together. *Bailey*.  
SLOBER. *n. f.* [from *slava*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.  
To SLOCK. *v. n.* [from *sluck*, Swedish and Scottish.] To  
flake; to quench.  
SLOB. *n. f.* [from *slava*, Saxon; *slava*, Danish.] The fruit of the  
blackthorn, a small wild plum.  
The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,  
The grape the bramble, and the *slava* the vine. *Blackmore*.  
When you fell your underwoods, fow haws and *slavas* in  
them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods  
any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
SLOOP. *n. f.* A small ship.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slap*, *lop*, *slap*.] To drink grossly and  
greedily.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menn and vile liquor of any  
kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.  
The sick husband here wanted for neither *slaps* nor doc-  
tors. *L'Estrange*.  
But thou, whatever *slaps* she will have brought,  
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slava*, Dutch, a covering.] Trow-  
lers; open breeches.  
What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short  
cloak and *slaps*? *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*  
SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory  
original. *Johnson* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax,  
Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Per-  
haps its original may be latent in *slapen*, Dutch, to run, *slape*  
being only to the manner.] Oblique, not perpendicular. It  
is generally used of declivity or declivity; forming an angle  
greater or less with the plane of the horizon.  
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space  
enough, the water moveth with a *slap* rise and fall. *Bacon*.  
Murm'ring waters fall  
Down the *slape* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.  
SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.  
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.  
Growing upon *slapes* is caused for that moist, as it cometh  
of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bac*.  
My lord advances with majestic mien,  
And when up ten steep *slapes* you've dragg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
Urid  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd  
Dore him *slaps* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton*.  
To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity  
or declivity; to direct obliquely.  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though palaces and pyramids do *slape*  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.  
On each hand the flames  
Driv'n backward *slape* their pointing spires, and rowl'd  
In billows, leave 't th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton, Par. Lost*.  
The star, that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had *slap'd* his westerling wheel. *Milton*.  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:  
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.  
Betwixt the mill and these the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seats for human kind;  
And crost their limits cut a *slaping* way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order fway. *Dryden*.

## SLO

Upstarts a prince, lo! th' obedient base  
*Slaps* at its foot, the woods its base embrace. *Pope*.  
There is a strat hole in every ants nest half an inch deep,  
and then it goes down *slaping* into a place where they have  
their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.  
SLOPINESS. *n. f.* [from *slape*.] Obliquity; declivity; not per-  
pendicularity.  
The Italians give the cover a graceful pendency of *slapiness*,  
dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall  
serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Watson's Architect*.  
SLOPWISE. *adj.* [from *slape* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpen-  
dicularly.  
The Wear is a frith, reaching *slapewise* through the Ose  
from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or  
cod with an eye-hook; where the fifth entering, upon their  
coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again,  
forsoaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew*.  
SLOPWISE. *adv.* [from *slaping*.] Obliquely; not perpen-  
dicularly.  
These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but  
sometimes *slaping*. *Digby on the Sea*.  
SLOPPY. *adj.* [from *slap*.] Mirey and wet: perhaps rather  
*slabby*. See SLAB.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slapen*, Dutch.] To strike or clish  
hard.  
SLOT. *n. f.* [from *slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.  
SLOTH. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] It might therefore be not  
improperly written *slap*, but that it seems better to regard  
the orthography of the primitive *slow*.  
1. Slowness; tardiness.  
These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor  
This dilatory *slap* and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII*.  
2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.  
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,  
Hog in *slap*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.  
They chance their course to pleasure, ease, and *slap*. *Milton*.  
Industry approach'd,  
And rous'd him from his miserable *slap*. *Thomson's Autumn*.  
3. An animal.  
The *slap* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be  
three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a  
tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, re-  
quires a whole day. *Grew*.  
SLOTHFUL. *adj.* [from *slap* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; in-  
active; indolent; dull of motion.  
He that is *slapful* in his work, is brother to him that is a  
great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.  
The desire of the *slapful* killeth him; for his hands refuse  
to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25*.  
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and *slapful*. *Milton*.  
Hera commands these nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in *slapful* ease and loose delights,  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue.  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.  
The very foul of the *slapful* does effusively bid hectoring  
in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his  
senses. *L'Estrange*.  
SLOTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *slapful*.] With sloth.  
SLOTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slapful*.] Idleness; laziness; slug-  
gishness; inactivity.  
To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and  
prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God; and  
although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the  
fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature  
judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slapful*.  
*Hobbes*.  
*Slapfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall  
suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.  
SLOUCH. *n. f.* [from *sluff*, Danish, stupid.]  
1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland,  
an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.  
Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful;  
but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.  
2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.  
Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;  
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay*.  
To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast  
clownish look.  
SLOVEN. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Dutch; *slapen*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.]  
A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily  
dressed.  
The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel,  
and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God  
to go like *slapens*. *Hobbes*.  
Affect in things about thee cleanliness,  
That all may gladly board thee as a *slap*:  
*Slapens* take up their flock of noisomeness  
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Hobbes*.  
For as when *slapens* do amiss  
At others doors. *Hudibras*.  
Yet

## SLO

You laugh half beau, half *slapen* if I stand;  
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope*.  
SLOVENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slapen*.] Indecent negligence of  
dress; neglect of cleanliness.  
*Slapenliness* is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility  
the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the  
phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Watson*.  
SLOVENLY. *adj.* [from *slapen*.] Negligent of dress; negligent  
of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.  
As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slapenly*, I no sooner  
went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.  
SLOVENLY. *n. f.* [from *slapen*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.  
Our gawies and our gilt are all belmirch'd  
With rainy marching in the painful field:  
There's not a piece of feather in our host,  
And time hath worn us into *slapenly*. *Shakspeare, H. V.*  
SLOUCH. *n. f.* [from *slapen*, Saxon.]  
1. A deep mire place; a hole full of dirt.  
The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English  
could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in pass-  
ing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and  
some mired. *Hayward*.  
The ways being foul, twenty to one,  
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton*.  
A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.  
2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.  
Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace  
them; and to more thyself to what thou art like to be, cast  
thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,  
With cast *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shakspeare*.  
As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth fling a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*  
Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade  
In open plains, or in the secret shade,  
When he, renew'd in all the speck'd pride  
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;  
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along, *Dryden*.  
Erect and brandishing his forked tongue.  
The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticle, they  
cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation  
begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew*.  
The body, which we leave behind in this visible world,  
is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are  
born into the other. *Grew's Cefnal*.  
3. The part that separates from a foul fore.  
At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the  
dressings, which was the fordes. *Wise man on Ulcers*.  
SLOUCHY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Mirey; boggy; muddy.  
That custom should not be allowed of cutting scraws in low  
grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.  
SLOW. *adj.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slava*, Frick.]  
1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having  
velocity; wanting celerity.  
Me thou think'st not *slow*,  
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.  
Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train  
of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.  
2. Late; not happening in a short time.  
These changes in the heav'n, though *slow*, produc'd  
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton*.  
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.  
I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.  
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.  
The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated ha-  
rangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little  
acquainted with. *Addison*.  
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.  
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*  
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.  
5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.  
The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer*.  
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.*  
6. Dull; heavy in wit.  
The politick and wife  
Are fly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOW, in composition, is an adverb. *slowly*.  
This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave  
Th' a body, and went but by the body's leave,  
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,  
Dispatches in a minute all the way  
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne*.  
To the flame of *slow*-endeavouring art  
Thy early numbers flow. *Milton*.

## SLU

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,  
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,  
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton, Par. Lost*.  
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.  
Some demon urg'd  
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,  
*Slow*-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope*.  
To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness;  
to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.  
Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakspeare*.  
SLOWLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.  
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.  
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.  
The poor remnant of human feed peopled their country  
again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.  
Our fathers bent their baneful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;  
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee, *Dryden*.  
Whole rising pow'r to swift dominion flew.  
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.  
3. Not hastily; not rapidly.  
4. Not promptly; not readily.  
5. Tardily; sluggishly.  
The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis  
not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before  
their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.  
SLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence  
of celerity or swiftness.  
Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any  
invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the  
*slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness  
of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is  
required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.  
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or  
*slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.  
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass;  
not quickness.  
Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of  
death. *Hobbes*.  
3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.  
Christ did not heal their infirmities, because of the hard-  
ness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him  
not. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.  
5. Deliberation; cool delay.  
6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.  
SLOWWORM. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a  
small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.  
Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the  
cæcilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the  
name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
To SLOWBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]  
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.  
Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up mat-  
ters of mean account. *Sidney*.  
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed  
Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,  
*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice*.  
As they are *slubber'd* over, the malignity that remains will  
show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of  
the *lues venerea*. *Wise man's Surgery*.  
2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slubbers*,  
or *slaver*.]  
You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new for-  
tunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shakspeare*.  
3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.  
A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate coun-  
sels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubber'd* over  
with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the sem-  
blance of integrity. *Watson*.  
SLUBBERDEGULLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without  
derivation.] A paitry, dirty, sorry wretch.  
Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,  
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd  
As thou did'st vow to deal with me,  
If thou had'st got the victory. *Hudibras*.  
SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slug*, *slough*, Saxon.] Mire;  
dirt mixed with water.  
The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.  
SLUG. *n. f.* [from *slug*, Danish, and *sluck*, Dutch, signify a glutton,  
and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]  
1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.  
Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakspeare*.  
2. An hindrance; an obstruction.  
Ugly dulle and damps all improvements, wherein money  
would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.